USDC SDNY

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORKX	DOCUMENT ELECTRONICALLY FILED DOC #:
HANOOK SAMSON,	
Plaintiff,	22-CV-02349 (JLR)(SN)
-against-	<u>ORDER</u>
FRESENIUS NORTH AMERICA,	
Defendant.	
X	

SARAH NETBURN, United States Magistrate Judge:

On February 1, 2023, Plaintiff requested a pro bono attorney to represent him in this action. ECF No. 34. The Court directs that the Clerk of Court seek pro bono counsel to enter a limited appearance for the purpose of settlement in the above-captioned action. Counsel will file a Notice of Limited Appearance as Pro Bono Counsel.

LEGAL STANDARD

The *in forma pauperis* statute provides that the courts "may request an attorney to represent any person unable to afford counsel." 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(1). Unlike in criminal cases, in civil cases, there is no requirement that courts supply indigent litigants with counsel. <u>Hodge v. Police Officers</u>, 802 F.2d 58, 60 (2d Cir. 1986). Instead, the courts have "broad discretion" when deciding whether to seek pro bono representation for a civil litigant. <u>Id.</u> Even if a court does believe that a litigant should have a free lawyer, under the *in forma pauperis* statute, a court has no authority to "appoint" counsel, but instead, may only "request" that an attorney volunteer to represent a litigant. <u>Mallard v. U.S. Dist. Court for the S. Dist. of Iowa</u>, 490 U.S. 296, 301–310 (1989). Moreover, courts do not have funds to pay counsel in civil matters. Courts must therefore

request the services of pro bono counsel sparingly, and with reference to public benefit, in order to preserve the "precious commodity" of volunteer-lawyer time for those litigants whose causes are truly deserving. Cooper v. A. Sargenti Co., Inc., 877 F.2d 170, 172-73 (2d Cir. 1989).

In <u>Hodge</u>, the Second Circuit Court of Appeals set forth the factors a court should consider in deciding whether to grant a litigant's request for pro bono counsel. 802 F.2d at 61-62. Of course, the litigant must first demonstrate that he or she is indigent, for example, by successfully applying for leave to proceed *in forma pauperis*. The court must then consider whether the litigant's claim "seems likely to be of substance" – "a requirement that must be taken seriously." <u>Id.</u> at 60–61. If these threshold requirements are met, the court must next consider such factors as:

the indigent's ability to investigate the crucial facts, whether conflicting evidence implicating the need for cross-examination will be the major proof presented to the fact finder, the indigent's ability to present the case, the complexity of the legal issues[,] and any special reason in that case why appointment of counsel would be more likely to lead to a just determination.

<u>Id.</u>; see also Cooper, 877 F.2d at 172 (listing factors courts should consider, including litigant's efforts to obtain counsel). In considering these factors, district courts should neither apply bright-line rules nor automatically deny the request for counsel until the application has survived a dispositive motion. <u>See Hendricks v. Coughlin</u>, 114 F.3d 390, 392-93 (2d Cir. 1997). Rather, each application must be decided on its own facts. <u>See Hodge</u>, 802 F.2d at 61.

DISCUSSION

Plaintiff filed a Request to Proceed *in Forma Pauperis* (IFP), which the Court granted.

See ECF No 3. Plaintiff therefore qualifies as indigent.

In the complaint, Plaintiff asserts a claim under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, (42 U.S.C. §§ 20002 to 2000e-17), 42 U.S.C. § 1981, New York State Human Rights Law (N.Y. Exec. Law §§ 290 to 297), and New York City Human Rights Law (N.Y. City Admin. Code §§ 8-

101 to 131) alleging employment discrimination on the basis of race and national origin. The Court finds that Plaintiff's claim may "be of substance." <u>Hodge</u>, 802 F.2d 61-62. More importantly, however, representation could "lead to a quicker and more just result." <u>Id.</u> at 61.

Given the early stage of the proceedings, the Court will request that counsel appear for the limited purpose engaging in settlement discussions.

Under the Court's Standing Order regarding the Creation and Administration of the Pro Bono Fund (16-MC-0078), pro bono counsel may apply to the Court for reimbursement of certain out-of-pocket expenses spent in furtherance of Plaintiff's case. The Pro Bono Fund is especially intended for attorneys for whom pro bono service is a financial hardship. See https://nysd.uscourts.gov/forms/pro-bono-fund-order.

Pro bono counsel will not be obligated for any aspect of Plaintiff's representation beyond the matters described in this order. In particular, pro bono counsel will not be required to respond to a dispositive motion. In the event that the defendant files a dispositive motion, pro bono counsel may seek appropriate relief, including an extension of Plaintiff's time to respond, or an expansion of pro bono counsel's role to include responding to the motion. Absent an expansion of the scope of pro bono counsel's representation, pro bono counsel's representation of Plaintiff will end upon completion of settlement negotiations.

Upon the filing by pro bono counsel of a Notice of Completion, the representation by pro bono counsel of Plaintiff in this matter will terminate, and pro bono counsel will have no further obligations or responsibilities to Plaintiff or to the Court in this matter.

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, the Clerk of Court is directed to attempt to locate pro bono counsel to represent Plaintiff for the limited purposes described above and close the motion at

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ECF No. 34. The Court advises Plaintiff that there are no funds to retain counsel in civil cases

and the Court relies on volunteers. Due to a scarcity of volunteer attorneys, a lengthy period of

time may pass before counsel volunteers to represent Plaintiff. If an attorney volunteers, the

attorney will contact Plaintiff directly. There is no guarantee, however, that a volunteer attorney

will decide to take the case, and plaintiff should be prepared to proceed with the case without an

attorney.

SO ORDERED.

SAŘAH NETBURN

United States Magistrate Judge

DATED: February 13, 2023

New York, New York